

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Third and Fourth streets.
MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 24, 1899.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE died at his residence in Louisville, on Saturday, 18th inst. He was born near Bardonia, Ky., on the 5th of December, 1792, and was in his 77th year at the time of his death. In early life he was a flat-boatman between Louisville and New Orleans. Dissatisfied with that kind of life he abandoned it about the time he became of age, studied law under John Rowan, and engaged in the practice in Louisville in 1820. Soon afterwards he was appointed by the Governor Prosecuting Attorney for the Louisville Judicial District. He was an active and prominent member of the New Court and Relief parties. He was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature nine times in succession and served six years in the State Senate, at the end of which time he declined a reelection. He was a Jackson Democrat, not only in the life time of the victor at New Orleans, but adhering to the principles taught by Old Hickory long after he was in his grave, and illustrating them by his defense of the Union and the Constitution during the civil war. In 1849 he was elected President of the Constitutional Convention, presided with dignity, and wielded great influence in the deliberations of that body. He secured the Democratic nomination to LAZARUS W. POWELL in 1851, and was his friend during the time the latter was Governor of Kentucky. These friendly relations were interrupted in 1859, when POWELL actively supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for the United States Senate against his former friend. In 1853 Mr. GUTHRIE was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, and administered the affairs of the department with inflexible integrity, but somewhat arbitrarily. He was defeated for the United States Senate in the caucus by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in 1859. In 1870 he was Kentucky's candidate for the Presidency in the Charleston Convention, and received a number of votes, on various ballots, though the Kentucky delegates generally really preferred BRECKINRIDGE. When the Democratic party was divided by the secession of the Southern delegates to the Baltimore Convention in 1860, Mr. GUTHRIE declined to participate on either side of the contest, though his sympathies were believed to be with Mr. DOUGLASS. During that year after the enforced resignation of JOHN L. HEIL, Mr. GUTHRIE was elected President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. In 1861, at the commencement of the Rebellion, Mr. GUTHRIE assumed a position of pronounced and decided Unionism, to which he adhered to the close of the lamentable struggle. After the seat of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate had become vacant, Mr. GUTHRIE again became a candidate, but was defeated by GARRET DAVIS, through a combination of some of the Union men from the mountains of south eastern Kentucky, who expected that the Federal Government would build a railroad to East Tennessee, and desired Mr. DAVIS to be in the Senate so that the line might be from Cincinnati to the Cumberland Gap. On the expiration of the term of Senator POWELL, Mr. GUTHRIE was elected as his successor, and taking his seat in March 1865, he soon became an advocate of President JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction. He resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by THOMAS C. McCREERY.

All through life Mr. GUTHRIE was a bold and positive man, patriotic and faithful to public trust. It may be said of him that he never abandoned or hesitated to avow his deliberate convictions from any apprehension of personal consequences, and that his moral was equal to his physical courage, which was of the highest type. His intellect resembled his physical structure, was ponderous and strong, but devoid of grace. He was a strong and forcible debater, but had none of the eloquence of the orator. He was wise enough and bold enough to advocate and undertake a liberal system of public improvements, and to his foresight and energy Louisville in a great measure owes its prosperity.

THE LATE WM. C. MARSHALL.
We have seldom been more pained at the death of friend or relative than we have been at that of WM. C. MARSHALL, which occurred at his residence in Augusta, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Some weeks ago we casually heard that the deceased had been very ill, but the intelligence was conveyed with the assurance that he was then much better and was regarded as out of danger. When the sad event at last transpired it was sudden, and unexpected by his devoted family. We learn that his complaint was pneumonia.

The deceased was born in Augusta on the 9th of August, 1807, and was the son of MARTIN PICKETT MARSHALL, and the grandson of WM. MARSHALL, one of the early Baptist preachers of Kentucky, who settled on his emigration from Virginia in Shelby county, in this State. The father of the deceased was one of the most distinguished lawyers of this section of Kentucky, remarkable for his clear judgment as well as for his legal learning.

WM. C. MARSHALL was a lawyer and an ornament to the profession. Without, perhaps, the profound erudition of his father, he was yet so ready and his powers of observation and perception so great, that at the bar he was ever first in his county and district, and when thrown in contact with them the ablest practitioners of the State were forced to look to their laurels. In a jury case, where room was afforded for the play of wit and appeals to sympathy and passion, he was an opponent whom no one would or could despise who had once felt his powers. But it was as a public speaker that he was most successful, and in political contests that his peculiar talents were rendered most conspicuous. We remember hearing him speak in the market house, in Covington, when he unselfishly canvassed that district for JOHN P. GAINES, then an inmate of a Mexican prison, against LUCAS DESHA, of Harrison, and effect the election in our memory. It was electrical. In sparkling wit, biting sarcasm, and prompt repartee he was unsurpassed, and which is rarely the case, he united with these qualities powers of rare eloquence and close, rigid logic. If Mr. MARSHALL had been as intense a student

as he was sparkling in humor, withering in invective, and brilliant in oratory, there is no man now living in Kentucky who would have taken a higher stand for intellectual attainments. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky for the first time, but served frequently at various periods thereafter. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850-51, served as Prosecuting Attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. B. CARPENTER, and was mayor of Augusta at the time of his death. His career was as useful as it was brilliant. As a husband, father, brother, and son, Mr. MARSHALL proved that his inner nature was tender, affectionate and loving. In all the domestic relations his conduct and bearing were such that his loss will be felt most keenly. As a neighbor and friend he was kind, true, and steadfast. His house was the abode of a lavish hospitality and his purse strings were as easily unloosed at the appeals of the distressed as his generous heart was quickly touched. The writer feels that a friend has left him, and though he cannot obliterate his sorrow into that devoted family circle, yet he casts this poor flower into the grave of the departed.

JOSHUA F. BULLITT.
In 1830 or 1831 this gentleman was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, beating THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, who was then Circuit Judge of the Danville District. They both were or professed to be warm Union men, for at that time BULLITT was one of the most active and pronounced Union men in the State, and BRAMLETTE a few months afterwards resigned his position as Judge to accept the command of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Such, however, was Judge BULLITT'S antagonism to the abolition policy of Mr. LINCOLN, that in 1863, he was ready to accept the nomination for Governor by the Convention that Col. GILBERT, unnecessarily dispersed at Frankfort. In 1864 Gen. BRAMLETTE had or professed to have information that Judge BULLITT was a prominent officer in the secret order known as "Sons of Liberty," which were charged with plotting various acts of hostility against the Government of the United States and in the interest of the rebellion. That Gen. BRAMLETTE proposed to arrest, and then, to murder Judge BULLITT, is beyond all doubt or question, and having had warning to this effect the latter went to Canada where he remained until some time after the close of the war. On being requested to permit Judge BULLITT to return home, the sanguinary monster declared that he would hang him if BULLITT ever fell into his hands. For many months Judge BULLITT'S seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals remained vacant and the interests of litigants and the Commonwealth suffered from his absence. In the meantime charges were preferred against him in the Kentucky Legislature, Gen. BRAMLETTE had been removed and Gen. PALMER placed in command in Kentucky. Upon application by the Legislature, Gen. PALMER gave assurance that Judge BULLITT would be permitted to return to Kentucky to answer the charges made against him in the Legislature, and that he should not be molested by the military authorities. This fact was communicated to Judge BULLITT, and he was requested to appear before the General Assembly, but he replied that he would not return to Kentucky so long as martial law prevailed in the State, that he had rented a farm in Canada and purposed to remain there until the civil law prevailed over military usurpation in Kentucky. He was removed from his office by the General Assembly by address, many gentlemen voting for it on the ground that he had taken up his residence in Canada, and not at all because he had been charged with treason. At the recent session of the Legislature the following resolutions in regard to the matter were adopted by both branches of the General Assembly, viz:

Whereas, The Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt was removed from his office as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, on an address adopted by the House of Representatives, and concurred in by the Senate on the 31st day of May, 1865, which was as follows:

"To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives each concurring herein), request your Excellency to remove the Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, from his said office for the following reasons: That the said Bullitt has vacated his said office by absenting himself from the sittings of said Court, and from this State, and having taken up his residence within the territory of Government."

And whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly, the said address is, upon its face, inconsistent and self-contradictory, because it directed the removal of the said Judge from an office which it declares he had previously vacated; and whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the constitution has not vested it with power to decide and declare by address or otherwise that a Judge of the Court of Appeals has vacated his office by absence, resignation, or any act, and, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the declaration contained in said address that the said Judge has vacated his office was of no effect in law, and untrue in fact; and whereas, when said address was adopted, it appeared from evidence reported by the said committee appointed to take proof concerning the said Judge's absence, and was moreover, a notorious fact, that in December, 1864, the said Judge, whilst engaged in the performance of his official duties, was compelled to leave the State, and sought refuge in Canada, in order to avoid illegal arrest by Federal soldiers under the command of Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, who had unlimited power which he exercised with unparalleled cruelty over the liberties and lives of the good people of this Commonwealth; and whereas, it appeared from evidence reported by the said committee, that the said Burbridge, in a public speech at Frankfort, in January, 1865, declared that he had ordered the arrest of Judge J. F. Bullitt, and, if caught, would hang him; and whereas, the General Assembly has no power to remove a Judge of the Court of Appeals by address, except for "reasonable cause," to be stated at length in such address; and, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the address of said Judge, which is stated in the said address, as the sole cause of his removal, did not furnish reasonable cause therefor; but for the reasons above mentioned, was manifestly insufficient to justify the action; and whereas, the said address, and the action thereon, was apparently intended to authorize, the notoriously untrue inference that the said Judge voluntarily left the State and neglected the duties of his office; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the said address be expunged from the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and for that purpose, the clerk of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1865 into the Senate, draw blank lines over the said address, and write across the face thereof in strong letters the following words: "Expunged by order of the General Assembly this day of _____ A. D. _____" and the said address, and the proceedings thereon, shall be taken in the House of Representatives in presence of the House, by

its clerk, at such time as the House may appoint.

MR. CRESWELL.
The Baltimore *Gazette*, an able Democratic paper, says of this gentleman: "To what Mr. CRESWELL owes his appointment to a seat in the Cabinet puzzles Marylanders to divine. This individual is recognized here as the veriest weathercock that ever twirled in the political atmosphere. He has been everything by turns, and nothing long. He cast in his fortunes with that of the Know Nothing party as soon as it became uppermost in this State. He took stock with the Democratic party when it regained the ascendancy. He was the most uproarious pro-slavery man and secessionist after most of the Southern States had left the Union. He became one of the noisiest patriots and most vindictive loyalists as soon as that was found to be the paying side. If GRANT has made this appointment on any assured political grounds, he must expect it to be laughed at by astute politicians as the most inexplicable of blunders. The nomination complicates no one and offends thousands. It is acceptable to no one in the South and is obnoxious to the whole North."

General S. S. FRY has been trying to oust D. S. GOODLOE from the Supervisory position of the Internal Revenue for Kentucky, but the latter had a potential friend in the person of Judge Wm. C. GOODLOE, who will be retained. We wish Gen. FRY could be well provided for, but GOODLOE might as well be Supervisor as any other Radical. W. A. MERRIWETHER will not be removed from his office of United States Marshal for Kentucky. He has made a good officer and the State can get along about as well under him as under any one of his politics. We hope that some other place may be found for our old friend Col. BURNS. Col. S. W. PARR, one of the most gallant of Kentucky's soldiers, will probably be appointed Postmaster at Lexington, *the* LYMAN REEKER TODD. The latter is a cousin of Mrs. LINCOLN, but that lady is not a favorite with Radicals, just now, and GRANT takes care of his own kin and not LINCOLN'S. Dick BOLING has turned up a tremendous Radical in order to be retained as Collector of the port of Louisville.

The Senate of Kentucky has very wisely refused to buy Mr. ROSS'S portrait of JEFFERSON by GILBERT CHARLES STUART for \$700, having rejected the House bill for that purpose. A year ago Mr. ROSS wanted \$1000 for the picture, and now he asks only \$700. A year hence he will probably sell it for \$500, and the year after that for \$250, and maybe he will finally be so overcome by his desire that the State of Kentucky shall have the picture that he will present it to the Commonwealth.

The New York *World*, of the 9th, has the following "lesson for the day," which is rather heavy on STEWART: "A certain ruler was asked by the chief of the people to sit in the receipt of customs. But the Scribes and Pharisees said unto him, 'This thing thou cannot do, unless thou sell all that thou hast.' And when he heard this he was exceedingly sorrowful, for he was very rich." And so another received the customs."

It is not Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES who is an applicant for the United States Marshalship of Kentucky, but Lieutenant Colonel THOS. E. BURNS, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry. Col. BURNS was formerly a resident of Fleming county, but now lives in Lebanon. Colonel BARNES would hardly apply for an executive appointment while claiming the seat in Congress to which Captain ADAMS was elected.

STATE AID.
We regret that the Legislature has not submitted to the people a proposition to give State aid to works of internal improvement. The House passed such a bill and sent it to the Senate, but afterwards withdrew the bill, which the Senate permitted to be done. The assembled wisdom of the State were not willing to submit the question to the people for the expression of their wishes on the subject.

The bill to create a State Board of Immigration was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of six yeas to twenty nays. The prevailing sentiment was that the bill entailed a useless expense upon the State, and that foreign labor could be secured in abundance by a demand for it. A general railroad system developing the resources of the State will be the best and most practicable mode of encouraging immigration.

The latest gift to the President is a pair of patent leather boots, trimmed at the top with gold fringe and tassels, the American coat of arms on the legs, and a pair of solid gold spurs attached. The boots are made of the finest quality of leather, and in the latest style, and lined in the inside with yellow kid. They are valued at \$200. The shrewd donor will probably be made Postmaster at Buffalo.

The Congress has passed the bill restoring BLANTON DUNCAN'S confiscated property. We are glad of this. We have always been opposed to the whole policy of confiscation, and BLANTON DUNCAN was no worse than any other rebel that an exception should be made against him. He had merely a life estate in this property, the remainder belonging to his children.

The New York *Times* says: "It is now proposed in the Senate that the tenure of office law be 'suspended' until next session of Congress. We demand the repeal of the law; but, if the Senate continues to refuse to go with the House on this question, the House should at least insist that it be 'suspended' indefinitely."

The New York *Herald* says the Nashville *Republican Banner* is looking every day for some Washington Jenkins to "interview" BROWNS. Another sign of Jenkins, with a forked tail and a hot and sulphurous breath, is likely to do that interview.

A HORRIBLE crime has been committed at the village of Dolce-Aqua, North Italy, caused by the enforcement of the strict tax. The population of 7000 in mass killed the Mayor, whose head was then mounted on a pike and paraded through the streets. During the same day twelve of the municipal councilors were assassinated.

A Man Marries his Mother.
(From the *Albion*, Port, 18th)

It will be remembered by many of our citizens that at a wedding which was solemnized near Rustyhat, sometime in 1815, that the bride's father was killed in a difficulty with the brother of her husband. This occurrence is, perhaps, brought too readily to the minds of many of our readers. It is, to those acquainted with the circumstance, known that the bride of but a few hours, attempted to kill her husband with a pistol. The wife and husband parted. She went to an interior village in Texas, and he remained, until the war, peacefully upon his plantation—although he married in the meantime, and to him was born a son, which son entered the army of the Confederate States, and followed the banners of Dick Taylor, Magruder and other of the noble chieftains who commanded the soldiers around the Gulf. After the war the young man wandered about through the Gulf States and finally located in Texas where his father's former wife lived. She had resumed her maiden name, and was the proprietress of a large and well-paying hotel, where she had accumulated an immense fortune. Arriving at the village the young man stopped at the hotel, and was well provided for by the enterprising matron. Neither knew the relation of one to the other, and although there is a vast difference in their ages—he but a strapping youth, and she a well preserved, comely woman of nearly forty—an intimacy sprang up between them which ripened into affection and resulted in the proposition by the young man, of marriage. He was accepted, and in a few days the quiet hotel was the scene of a marriage revelry. Thus the solemn wedding ceremony united a man to the wife of his father—his mother, nearly—and to the would-be assassin of his father. Verily truth is stranger than fiction. A man marries his mother.

The Value of Advertising in Cincinnati.
(From the Cincinnati Commercial February 15th.)
The Cincinnati newspapers have a national reputation, and circulate largely over half a dozen States. We desire it understood that we do not attempt to appropriate for the Commercial exclusively this extended and excellent reputation. A share of it belongs to us, and we are not anxious as to the public appreciation of the portion that is ours. But we may speak more particularly of the Commercial because we know whereof we speak in that connection. The Commercial circulates largely in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Southern Illinois, and at all important ports on the Mississippi River, and considerably in Southern Michigan and Missouri. Other Cincinnati papers are also circulated throughout this vast region. The territory of the Cincinnati papers extends a day's railroad ride in every direction from the city.

The trade of the city can be restored throughout this territory by the aid of the press. Too many of our manufacturers have a feeling that advertising in the newspapers is not exactly the thing. They would be willing to pay for "reading matter," but do not like to be palpable advertisers. When they educate themselves out of these delusions they will see their advantage in the knowledge that a business man's advertisement, for which he is plainly responsible, is of the nature of an official document, and receives more considerable attention than a puff in the reading matter, and is both more valuable and respectable.

Fifty passengers from California and Nevada over the Union Pacific railroad, publish a letter in the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday morning, in which they complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the managers on the road while on their journey. They say that although the road was impassable some ten or twenty days before they purchased their tickets, yet they were left without information of the fact. They also state that unnecessary cruelty was practiced upon the passengers at different points by compelling them to occupy caboose cars without fire in them, and by forcing them to walk half a mile or more at various times, carrying their own baggage to change from one train to another. They charge that the principal difficulties arise from the absolute unfitness and incapacity of the division superintendent, and the cause of complaint made by these passengers may be considered removed, and passengers can now go through without detention.

There has been a Stewart case in the British Parliament. Sir Sidney Waterlow, a rich London contractor, has been obliged to retire from business in order to hold his seat, the law imposing a penalty of £500 a day upon any one sitting in the House while interested in the Government contracts.

The Knoxville *Ten.*, Press and *Herald* says: "A few days since Dr. McDonald, President of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, received a letter from a Southern gentleman, announcing the gift to the University of twenty thousand dollar library, containing many rare and valuable works."

Mr. Graham of New Orleans finding Mr. Harper with Mrs. Graham at unseasonable hours, and attempting to knock Mr. Harper down, was surprised to find himself ejected from his window by the fiendish law-abiding Harper.

A Boston dispatch says the pardon granted by President Johnson to James D. Martin, late cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, and subsequently recalled, has been restored to Martin though the hands of the United States Marshal.

FRANK PAUL, General-in-chief of the Japanese army, is a German-American, and was Colonel of the Fifty-second New York Regiment during the war. He left the United States regular army to accept his present position.

Some one sought to comfort a mother who had lost her little boy by reminding her that he was then happy with the saints in bliss. "Oh, yes," cried the afflicted mother, "but Tom was always a shy boy, and he's now among perfect strangers."

The Vicksburg *Herald* says panthers, wild cats and foxes are becoming plentiful in the country. The country is thinly settled, and the many packs of dogs which used to chase them before the war have disappeared and gone.

WM. COSLEY, a Welsh miner, recently committed suicide at Tallmadge, Ohio, which so affected his intimate friend, Evan Harris, a feeble old man of sixty-five, that he drowned himself a few days ago.

The New York *Herald* considers the Cabinet nominations satisfactory, and as aid to Sumner to repeal the Tenure of Office Law. The *Times* says the Cabinet is more satisfactory than the one first nominated, and the *Tribune* says it is a strong and safe Cabinet. The *World* is not pleased with it, and the *Sun* commends it.

LOUISA ELMIE, one of the victims of the bigamist Cunningham, charged by him with having stolen the body of the "little girl," made a statement denying every word of Cunningham's statement so far as she is concerned.

MARRIED.

APPLEGATE-ROSS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. N. Ross, near Tallmadge, Lewis county, Ky., on the 13th ultimo, by Rev. D. B. Demaree, Mr. Wm. Applegate to Miss Martha J. Ross.

WILLIAMS-PRISTOE.—At the Christian church in this city, on Thursday evening, March 18, by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Mr. Benjamin W. Williams to Miss Jennie Pristoe, all of Maysville.

POWELL-PRISTOE.—In Aberdeen, Ohio, on Thursday evening, March 18, 1899, by Rev. A. C. Beck, Mr. Allison Powell, of Manchester, O., to Miss Jennie Pristoe, of Maysville.

CLARY-ANNO.—At the "Beretford House," in this city, on the 18th day of March, by D. D. Duty, Mr. Joshua Clary and Miss Rebecca Anno, both of Mason county.

BELL-SWEET.—At Aberdeen, O., March 18th, 1899, by Rev. H. B. Taylor, Mr. John Bell and Miss Annie Sweet, all of Fleming county.

LIVERLY-WATKINS.—On the 18th, by Rev. Gilbert Mason, Mr. William W. Liverly to Miss Caroline Watkins.

STONE-BURTON.—On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. Stone and Miss Mary E. Burton, all of Bracken county, Ky. Ceremony by Rev. A. C. Beck.

KIRK-GRAY.—On Thursday, February 4th, at the house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Anna Gray, Covington, Ky., by Rev. J. M. W. Warrall, Mr. G. F. Kirk, of Cincinnati, to Miss Jenny Gray of Covington.

DIED.

GRIMES.—At Concord, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 20 of Groat, Lewis Wm., infant son of Dr. L. A. and A. T. Grimms, aged three years, 11 months and 10 days.

PECK.—At his residence in Fleming county, Kentucky, on Friday the 24th ultimo, D. Peck in the 62nd year of his age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Peace be to his ashes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MALARIAL MONTH.—March, which gives us a new President, is also the inauspicious month of many disorders. Eaten in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alteration of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admitted, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric power that produces them, and the best way to endow it with that repellent power is to tone it with **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.** As a safeguard were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this time may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drugs lie in every one's reach, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.** The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, the old settlers know all about it. That **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS** is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for dizziness, biliousness, and malarial fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is "not to be taken," and is utterly harmless.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Franklin advocated early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugal Fidelity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. jan22w4w

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sixth streets.
COFFEE—Common to choice 23 1/2 to 25.
SUGAR—N. O. 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; P. R. 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; Java 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; Soft refined, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; Hard refined, 19.
MOLASSES—N. O. 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; L. 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.
FLOUR—We quote at \$9 50 all 40 lbs. bags.
WHEAT—White (No. 1), 81 1/2 to 82 1/2; No. 2, 81 1/2 to 82 1/2; Gray, 81 1/2 to 82 1/2; Oats, 45 to 50; Corn, 35 to 40; Barley, 35 to 40.
WHISKY—51 to 52 1/2.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 18 1/2 to 20; Bacon, from 10 to 12.
MACKEREL—Ebb. No. 1, 22 to 24; do. No. 2, 22 to 24.
H. No. 1, 21 to 22; do. No. 2, 20 to 21; H. No. 1, 20 to 21; do. No. 2, 19 to 20; White fish, 9 to 10; CATFISH—70 to 75.
RICE—3 to 4.
SHELL—Clover, \$10 00 to \$10 25; Flax, \$2 00 to 2 25; Timothy, \$3 to 3 25.
TALLOW—per lb. 9 to 10.
CANDLES—Tallow, 15 1/2 to 16; Star, 16 to 17; 3 1/2; 4 1/2; 5 1/2; 6 1/2; 7 1/2; 8 1/2; 9 1/2; 10 1/2; 11 1/2; 12 1/2; 13 1/2; 14 1/2; 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 20 1/2; 21 1/2; 22 1/2; 23 1/2; 24 1/2; 25 1/2; 26 1/2; 27 1/2; 28 1/2; 29 1/2; 30 1/2; 31 1/2; 32 1/2; 33 1/2; 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 121 1/2; 122 1/2; 123 1/2; 124 1/2; 125 1/2; 126 1/2; 127 1/2; 128 1/2; 129 1/2; 130 1/2; 131 1/2; 132 1/2; 133 1/2; 134 1/2; 135 1/2; 136 1/2; 137 1/2; 138 1/2; 139 1/2; 140 1/2; 141 1/2; 142 1/2; 143 1/2; 144 1/2; 145 1/2; 146 1/2; 147 1/2; 148 1/2; 149 1/2; 150 1/2; 151 1/2; 152 1/2; 153 1/2; 154 1/2; 155 1/2; 156 1/2; 157 1/2; 158 1/2; 159 1/2; 160 1/2; 161 1/2; 162 1/2; 163 1/2; 164 1/2; 165 1/2; 166 1/2; 167 1/2; 168 1/2; 169 1/2; 170 1/2; 171 1/2; 172 1/2; 173 1/2; 174 1/2; 175 1/2; 176 1/2; 177 1/2; 178 1/2; 179 1/2; 180 1/2; 181 1/2; 182 1/2; 183 1/2; 184 1/2; 185 1/2; 186 1/2; 187 1/2; 188 1/2; 189 1/2; 190 1/2; 191 1/2; 192 1/2; 193 1/2; 194 1/2; 195 1/2; 196 1/2; 197 1/2; 198 1/2; 199 1/2; 200 1/2; 201 1/2; 202 1/2; 203 1/2; 204 1/2; 205 1/2; 206 1/2; 207 1/2; 208 1/2; 209 1/2; 210 1/2; 211 1/2; 212 1/2; 213 1/2; 214 1/2; 215 1/2; 216 1/2; 217 1/2; 218 1/2; 219 1/2; 220 1/2; 221 1/2; 222 1/2; 223 1/2; 224 1/2; 225 1/2; 226 1/2; 227 1/2; 228 1/2; 229 1/2; 230 1/2; 231 1/2; 232 1/2; 233 1/2; 234 1/2; 235 1/2; 236 1/2; 237 1/2; 238 1/2; 239 1/2; 240 1/2; 241 1/2; 242 1/2; 243 1/2; 244 1/2; 245 1/2; 246 1/2; 247 1/2; 248 1/2; 249 1/2; 250 1/2; 251 1/2; 252 1/2; 253 1/2; 254 1/2; 255 1/2; 256 1/2; 257 1/2; 258 1/2; 259 1/2; 260 1/2; 261 1/2; 262 1/2; 263 1/2; 264 1/2; 265 1/2; 266 1/2; 267 1/2; 268 1/2; 269 1/2; 270 1/2; 271 1/2; 272 1/2; 273 1/2; 274 1/2; 275 1/2; 276 1/2; 277 1/2; 278 1/2; 279 1/2; 280 1/2; 281 1/2; 282 1/2; 283 1/2; 284 1/2; 285 1/2; 286 1/2; 287 1/2; 288 1/2; 289 1/2; 290 1/2; 291 1/2; 292 1/2; 293 1/2; 294 1/2; 295 1/2; 296 1/2; 297 1/2; 298 1/2; 299 1/2; 300 1/2; 301 1/2; 302 1/2; 303 1/2; 304 1/2; 305 1/2; 306 1/2; 307 1/2; 308 1/2; 309 1/2; 310 1/2; 311 1/2; 312 1/2; 313 1/2; 314 1/2; 315 1/2; 316 1/2; 317 1/2; 318 1/2; 319 1/2; 320 1/2; 321 1/2; 322 1/2; 323 1/2; 324 1/2; 325 1/2; 326 1/2; 327 1/2; 328 1/2; 329 1/2; 330 1/2; 331 1/2; 332 1/2; 333 1/2; 334 1/2; 335 1/2; 336 1/2; 337 1/2; 338 1/2; 339 1/2; 340 1/2; 341 1/2; 342

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lexington Observer says: We understand that Fielder Barnes, U. S. Collector in the 8th district, passed through this city on Wednesday on his return from Washington with a *quintus* for those at home who are endeavoring to oust him. He avers that he will not be removed.

Held to Bail.—On yesterday Richard Key was held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the April term of the Circuit Court, to answer a charge of accessory to the murder of his father by John J. Key. His attorneys, W. H. Wadsworth and J. Throp, and Taliaferro Key went on his bond.

Southwestern Presbyterian.—We have received the South Western Presbyterian, a religious paper published at New Orleans, and edited by Rev. Henry M. Smith. A journal of this character is greatly needed in the Southwest and we trust the enterprise will be liberally patronized. Mr. Smith makes an able editor.

Sale of Land and Stock.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin, auctioneer, for the following account of the sale of W. T. Quisenberry's land, stock, &c., near Lewisburg, March 18th, 1899: Four sows, \$81; one cow, \$61; one cow, \$89; one yearling, \$160; one wagon, \$100; one two year old filly, \$113; one three year old horse, \$101.50; one colt, \$59; one three year old horse, \$128; corn, 55 cents per bushel; oats, 35 cents per dozen. The farm sold at \$135 per acre, and was bought by Mr. — Durham, of Fleming county.

Moses Green, who was shot by John J. Key, on Saturday last, is an old man more than seventy years of age, and a most excellent citizen and Christian. He is a native of Lewis county, where his family rank among the most worthy and respectable of its citizens. We had with him a very slight acquaintance, but his appearance indicated a man inoffensive in his relations with others, and correct in his daily life. He had given the son no other ground of ill-will than that of renting the farm from the slaughtered father. We learn that this good old man was better on yesterday, and some slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. We earnestly trust that these hopes may be gratified, and that the startled wife and daughters who saw their husband and father shot down in their presence, may not soon be called on to follow his body to the grave.

Police Report.—On the 9th inst., John and Thomas Cole, were brought before his Honor on a charge of a breach of the peace. They donated \$5 each to the school fund and rewarded the officers for their polite attentions. On the 10th Frederick Weaver was up on a similar charge and was fined the same amount. This fellow slapped one of the little girls employed in the cotton factory, and he was let off very cheaply.

On the 13th, John Cartmell, also employed in the cotton factory, slapped a little boy at work in the factory, and was fined \$2 and costs.

On the 15th Frank Berry was riotous and disorderly in front of D. D. Duty's store, brandishing a gun and misbehaving generally. He carried on until he got himself knocked down by one of the clerks, and the Mayor fined him \$5 for his fun.

On the 16th, Mike Garven, a calico merchant, stole a piece of his favorite goods from Rickett's store, was arrested, and committed to jail in default of \$50 bail.

On Wednesday of last week, Robinson Green, got tipsily drunk, and created a disturbance upon the street. When remonstrated with he became insulting, and was very abusive of the officers who were compelled to take him to the lock-up. The next morning he was subdued and repentant and was let off with the very light fine of \$5 and costs. Squire Nicholson is officiating as mayor during the absence of Wm. P. Coons.

Information.—We received the following Friday night, viz:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., Mar. 19, 1899.
Editor Eagle.—Please inform us whether we see your article on McNeal, Urban & Co. and the Democrat was of your own suggestion or an advertisement.

Respectfully,
R. W. Messer.

It seems to us that the above inquiry is unnecessary, as the article referred to itself indicated what it was—an expression of the editor's sense of the impropriety of assailing a man's character or business merely because he did not appreciate the advantage of advertising in one's paper. We would no more receive money for criticizing the course of another paper than we would initiate the example of the Democrat in the respect alluded to. As for Messrs. Urban, McNeal & Co., we neither know nor care anything about them or their business, and have never had nor do we expect ever to have any communication with them. The Democrat did its own editorial injustice in the article criticized, which they will in time see, acknowledge, and, we believe, regret.

The Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Some of the citizens of Maysville will remember to their cost a certain Dr. J. C. Beck, purporting to hail from Newport, Ky., who first introduced the celebrated Col. Russell Smith to this confiding and credulous community. Dr. Beck was the manager of the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company and by false representations induced a number of our people to insure in that company. Nearly every policy issued here was obtained by means of the most unmistakable fraud. Some time ago we learned that Dr. Beck had been indicted for perjury, but we have not heard what has become of the case. The assets of the concern are very small, but something may be made out of it. Dr. D. S. Houshelt has brought suit against the Company to wind up its affairs and also to administer upon its assets. The proofs of fraud are very damaging, and there is little doubt that the Company can be compelled to cancel the policies and to pay back the money paid as premiums, provided its assets are sufficient. Those of our readers who were bilked by Dr. Beck, and who would like to sue for the return of their money, will do well to confer with D. S. Houshelt, Cattleburg, Kentucky.

The Dedication.—During the last week an interesting meeting was held in the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward, built and owned by the Assembly division of the Church in this city. The Pastor, Rev. George W. Coons, was assisted by Rev. Mr. Worral, of Covington, who preached to good audiences on the three last nights of the week. On Sunday morning the Church was dedicated to God, the sermon being preached by Mr. Worral. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons belonging to other congregations being in attendance. After the services were over, it was announced that there was still a debt on the Church of \$1400, and an effort was made to raise the money to

discharge it. We are glad to learn that it was entirely successful, \$1600 having been subscribed before the congregation dispersed. Two fifths of this amount was subscribed by A. M. January and Mr. Chase, who had previously given very liberally towards the enterprise. The entire cost of the Church was \$5,500, with which a very handsome though small chapel has been erected. The building is of frame, the interior being of a very chaste and beautiful design. The pulpit is as handsome a piece of carved wood as we ever saw. The windows are of stained glass, the front one being very beautiful. The room is well warmed by stoves and a register, and is large enough for the purpose. A church was much needed in that part of the city, and the enterprise will doubtless result in the extension of the good influences of religion.

Our Railroad in Lexington.—We find the following in the Lexington Statesman, viz: The citizens of Lexington will be given an opportunity to vote on a subscription of \$50,000 in the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. We favor this project not only upon the general principle that every railroad running into a city increases its prosperity, but because peculiar and large advantages will accrue to Lexington from this road. When this road is completed, we will have four outlets to the Ohio River. It is probable that for several years yet we will be almost entirely dependent upon that river for coal. Over three of these routes to the Ohio, the distance is not much less than one hundred miles. It now costs the city about one cent per bushel for every ten miles it is transported over these roads. The same rates over the Maysville road would reduce coal at least four cents per bushel. Upon one million bushels of coal this would be a saving of \$100,000. The saving in the price of coal bought at Lexington would be greater than this in one year. But this is not all. As the price of coal is lessened, the disposition of capital to go into manufactures is increased, and thus the population is increased and property rises. Increase of population increases trade; the establishment of manufactures increases a demand for labor, so all classes of our people will be benefited by this reduction in the price of coal. We believe that a very large majority of our citizens will vote for this subscription. There should not be any opposition to it.

The Railroad Directory.—The Board of Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, appointed by Judge Sumrall nearly a year ago, have not adopted any by-law fixing the time and place for holding the annual meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. Consequently the present Board will continue in office until they have adopted such a law in pursuance of which the election must be held. We learn that a meeting of the Board will be held before long, at which this matter will probably be settled. Judge Sumrall will still have the power of appointment in his hands, and will select the new Board. We presume that so soon as any of the precincts in Fleming vote the tax of one per cent., that county will be represented in the Board. Nicholas county has already two Directors, and will probably retain that number in the new Board. Nothing can very well be done until the sum of \$50,000 shall be raised by subscription, and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in taking the vote in Fleming, Carlisle and Lexington. By the way, if the latter city votes to subscribe \$50,000 it will entitle her to a Director, and she ought to have one.

The Zodiac.—It was anciently believed that the heavenly bodies exerted a powerful influence over the feelings and actions of all the animal creation, and especially over the destinies of mankind; that the relative position of these at the hour of the birth of the child gave cast to his character, and through life influenced his fortunes, brought him health and success, or misfortune, disease, and even death. The influence of the position of the sun and moon in the signs of the Zodiac was believed to be especially powerful over the success or failure of the enterprises commenced or carried on at such times, as well as over the health of the particular parts of the body, which each particular sign was supposed to represent, which is shown in the anatomy of man's body as supposed to be governed by the twelve constellations, according to ancient astrology.

Frequent are the consultations, oft repeated the references to the rude and disheveled figure forming the frontispiece to all our almanacs. Is the sign right? inquires the superstitious stockman as he ventures the use of his knife in trimming colt, calf, lamb, or pig. The sign must be below the heart, or he hesitates to draw blood or wear any of his young stock. A great many marvelous stories are told of bleeding lambs, lawing calves, and cows, lambs returning to blood pools, and colts bleeding to death, all because the sign was wrong when operations were performed.

True science and philosophy have done much to explode such astrological fancies and scruples, but a large class of our old settlers still believe in the twelve signs of the Zodiac in all their fabulous significance. Just here we may well relate one of the many stories we have heard touching the influence of the sign. An acquaintance of ours bought a calf of a neighbor and drove it home. It traveled with great reluctance, howling every step of the way. It howled all night, and for days after, until it had reduced itself to a mere shadow. Meantime the neighbor who owned the cow came to tell the purchaser of the calf that the cow had gone mad, and found the sign was in the head. To set matters right he had cow and calf turned together, and waited till the sign was in the thighs, when he separated them, and all was resigned and quiet.

Game makers may laugh and ridicule, look wise and appear smart, but in our experience a sign is a sign for all that. Test the matter by incredulous and report to.

The Railroad Law for Fleming.—Appendix we publish the law recently enacted by the Legislature authorizing the county of Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division. The law allows the vote to be taken by precincts, and a tax can be levied in those precincts only in which a majority of those voting vote for it, and no tax can be levied in such precincts to assist in building any branch road unless the people of such precinct, at an election held for the purpose of obtaining their sense upon the proposition, shall cast a majority of votes for it. We hope there will be no delay in submitting this question to the people of Fleming. Here is the law, which will speak for itself, viz:

An Act to amend the "Act authorizing the Counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to take stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division."
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
I, That an Act entitled an Act to authorize the counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville

and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, approved February 1st, 1898, be amended so far as it relates to the County of Fleming the question of subscription to the capital stock of said Company shall be submitted to any one, two, or more Justices of the peace in said county separately.
2. Upon petition of twenty freeholders of any election district it shall be the duty of the County Judge to order an election to be held in that district within the thirty days after the expiration of such petition. If a majority of the votes cast in any district are in favor of said subscription a tax not exceeding one per cent. per annum for three years shall be levied upon the assessed valuation of taxable property in that district, but if a majority of the votes cast are against such subscription no tax shall be levied.

3. Any election district in said County that takes subscription in said Railroad shall not be taxed to aid in constructing any branch or any Railroad to intersect said Railroad unless a majority of the votes cast in the same precinct at an election held for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the qualified voters upon the question are cast in favor of such taxation.

4. The County Judge shall appoint a Treasurer or Receiver whose duty it shall be to receive the money from the tax payers of the district or districts for the Railroad, and he shall give bond and approved security to the County Judge for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall receive as compensation not exceeding one per cent. of the amount received by him.

5. It shall be the duty of the tax payers of the district or districts of said County, the Treasurer at his office or other places designated by the Railroad taxes on or before the first day of December of each year, but the place of collection shall be in one of the taxed districts of said County.
6. If any tax payer refuse or fail to pay to the Treasurer the amount of tax due from him by the first day of December of each year, he shall be liable for such delinquency to ten per cent. damages on the sum unpaid.

7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make out a list of the tax uncollected by him upon the first day of December of each year, within ten days thereafter, and deliver the same to the Sheriff who shall collect the unpaid tax with ten per cent. thereon which ten per cent. shall receive as compensation for collection.
8. That section 13, of the act herein amended be so amended that its provisions apply only to the districts that vote in favor of the tax.

9. That any part or parts of the act referred to in the first section contrary to the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to Fleming county, but in all other respects remains in full force and applicable to the counties of Fleming equally with the other counties.
10. This act to take effect from its passage.

JOS. T. BERRY,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved February 23rd, 1899.
J. W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor,
S. B. CHURCHILL,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Sec'y.
I, W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, certify that the foregoing Bill is truly copied from the original enrolled Bill, on file in the office of the Secretary of State.
Witness my hand and the seal of State at my office in the City of Frankfort, Kentucky, this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1899.
W. T. SAMUELS,
Assistant Secretary.

Horse and Mule Trade.—The Paris *Kentuckian* says:

Burton S. Letton, of this county, well known South and East as an extensive and honorable dealer in mules and horses, died on Monday. He had returned from Atlanta on Tuesday, and was en route home from purchasing another lot of mules, on Wednesday night, when he was stricken with paralysis and fell from his horse. Fortunately he was soon discovered, and every assistance rendered, with the above result.

Captain T. J. Macy, of Woodford, passed through here yesterday with twelve head of horses—all choice stock, carefully selected, comprising some of the best that ever left the State. Becky Bird, the invincible roadster, has won over three thousand dollars in premiums. The McCoy mare, Flora, won thirty premiums last season, ten of which were sweepstakes for best saddle mare. The Jones horse, Cock of Rock, is a splendid saddle horse, and has beaten the best geldings in the State. Black Prince is another fine saddle horse, probably equal to either of the others, but has never been shown. George B. McClellan, by Ringgold, dam a thoroughbred mare, is a handsome saddle gelding of fine form and action. The others are all combined horses. There are five ladies' saddle horses in the lot. All are bays except Black Prince, and all well bred thoroughbreds. Captain Macy doesn't take Pea Vine with him, that noted horse having proved himself so excellent a breeder that he will be kept for that purpose.

Monroe Lear returned from New Orleans the other day. He took down 68 head of medium stock which he disposed of readily at \$185, making a fair profit. He reports a reasonable market, and gives a good account of the agricultural prospects in Louisiana. He came up with Col. Dickson, father-in-law of F. Troutman, who says Mr. Troutman is planting in Texas Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Troutman has 600 acres under cultivation there. He made \$25,000 last year and better prospects now. We are sincerely glad to hear of it. We were for years a room mate of Mr. Troutman's, and found him one of the cleverest men we ever knew.

A pair of extra mules were sold by J. D. Butler to Archy K. Bedford, for \$500. Mr. B. also sold an extra pair of black mare mules to Thomas R. Crookshanks, for \$550. Mr. Crookshanks is from east Tennessee, and was en route from Cincinnati, where he purchased a lot of mules.

The pair of mules at Bishop's sale sold to W. W. Fisher for \$590.
Dan Turney returned from Mississippi the other day. He sold 65 head of mediums about Grenada and Canton at an average of \$175. The market is pretty well supplied. Heavy crops are being put in, and if not interfered with the people will do well the coming season. Work is the order of the day. The cereal crops are being kept up, and all the cotton is being planted that can be cultivated.

W. W. Baldwin, of Mason, who was in town last evening, says he has shipped his noted team of buggy horses and a splendid saddle horse, to New Orleans for exhibition at the great fair in that city.

Ben. Hardin, the noted lawyer and legislator, in one of his speeches thus referred to the Bourbon mule trade: "The Bourbon trader," said he, "returns from the South with the money he obtains for his mules; much of it is given to the retail merchant at home; he pays it to the eastern wholesale merchant, who in turn takes it to Europe and buys goods; the European manufacturer sends it back to the Southern planter for cotton, and from him it again passes into the hands of the Bourbon mule trader, who says, 'Come to my pocket, old friend!'"

Jas. Mac. Miller paid W. H. Fisher \$179 for 21 head that he shipped last Friday to Atlanta in charge of his son, John A. John tells us that he has sold over 300 head last year.

Mr. Bowles paid Neal McFayre \$152.50 for 10 head. Jo. Hodges took them to Memphis. F. J. Barbee advertises for sale 125 head of mules, well broke, four and five year olds.

H. T. Wilson has gone to Wilmington, N. C. Fisher & Bolden shipped a lot to Richmond, Va.

The Carlisle *Mercury* notices the sale of Bob Sims' jack to Ohio for \$500; also his purchase of John Holt's (of Bourbon) mule at \$173.75.

Mr. Harvack's trotting mare by Erickson, valued at \$1,000, died of pneumonia.

Macon, Ga., March 3, 1899.
Editors True Kentuckian:

Enclosed you have \$2 to pay for your valuable paper, as I have been reading it long enough for nothing. You will please change my paper back from Milledgeville, Ga., to Mt. Sterling, Ky., as I am on my way home, after another hard winter's work in the mule trade.

I am glad to be able to report a different result this time. I have retained about 300 mules in Georgia during the five months since I have been gone, and I have not made up my last year's losses. I have almost done so. The mule market in Georgia has been good, and prices pretty well sustained to the last. The market is now pretty well over, as all we need money to spend that we have had good chances to buy. The good people of Georgia, and the South generally, have been working like beavers since the war to make up some of their losses. They ask only their rights under the Constitution, and to be let alone, and that is all they ever did claim or ask.

The raising of cotton is now the most profitable way of disposing of the soil, and the people of the South are quitting all kinds of business and turning their attention to that. Hence the unprecedented demand for mules this fall and winter. One acre of land in Georgia that cost from \$4 to \$7, will yield more clear profit than two acres of our rich Kentucky blue grass land valued at \$100 per acre. The South is now the best country for the poor man to build up his lost fortune than any other country he is really a working man. You know any country is the hardest place in the world for the lazy man to get a start in. One place is as good as another for the poor man, and the results of the cotton raising, I joined a friend and bought 1300 acres in Georgia, and we stocked it for the purpose of making cotton. Just keep the carter-baggers and Yankee thieves away from the South, and the people will soon get up all right again.

Yours as ever,
THOMAS JOHNSON.

"Putnam's Cosmetic Lotion" has cured my face and hands, and all my legs and feet, of an eruption, after having spent ten weeks and five days in the different N. Y. Hospitals, without any real benefit to me." Writes Dennis McMahon, 99 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

STATE NEWS.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY—SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—We are called upon to record another terrible case of self-destruction, which took place yesterday, at about noon, in the building on Short street, near the Catholic Church, used at present as a barracks by the Federal soldiers stationed at this place. The immediate scene of the tragedy was the large room in the second story of the building, used as the soldiers' sleeping apartment, and the victim of this fearful step was a private, by the name of W. H. Harrison, belonging to Company D, of the Second U. S. Infantry.

A sick soldier, who was confined to his bed at the time, was the only one in the room when the affair took place. He says that Harrison came into the room at about the time above named, and remained but a few minutes, when, surprised and astonished by the report of a gun, he looked up and saw Harrison falling to the floor. The unfortunate man had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a musket, discharged by means of a strap fastened to the trigger and pulled by his foot. The ball entered the forehead, tearing off the whole crown of his head, and scattering his blood and brains in scattering profusion over the room. The mutilated corpse, clothed in uniform, whose blue slacks contrasted with the crimson stains upon it, made a ghastly and solemn sight. The soldier had chosen his own field, and had fallen by his own hand, far away from home and friends.

The saddest part of the story is that Harrison was little more than a youth, being but eighteen years old. Little is known of his antecedents. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, but had been employed as a workman at Harrodsburg, before he enlisted, which he did last December. He had been drinking deeply for some days before his death, and is supposed to have been suddenly attacked with delirium tremens when he took his own life. He was buried by his companions in arms yesterday afternoon in the soldier's lot in the cemetery. —*Lex. Obs.*

KILLING IN JESSAMINE.—Who are the KILLERS?—On Tuesday night about midnight a party of mounted men, estimated variously at from fifteen to twenty-five in number, passed through Nicholasville, en route, as the sequel proved, to the residence of Mrs. Bohlen, who lives a few miles east of the town. It seems that Frank Bowen, a son of the lady named, had made himself obnoxious in different ways, and was suspected of cattle lifting and other nocturnal practices. As to his innocence or guilt on this charge we know nothing, and only state that he was not in altogether good repute.

It is supposed that the party intended to kill him or punish him in some way. At any rate they proceeded to his mother's house, and a struggle for life on the part of Bowen, ended in the death of one of the party and the withdrawal of the rest. Bowen's story, which is corroborated by others of the family, is brief, and throws little light on the subject. He says that about one o'clock at night, a band of men demanded admittance to the house. The demonstration alarmed him and he sought to escape by the chimney. In this he was detected, and a number of shots having been fired at him when he appeared on the roof, he went back into the house. The door was then broken down, and he, from his standpoint at the head of the stairs leading from the 1st and 2d story, returned the fire of one of the party, who fell. The rest of the party then withdrew, and nothing more was seen of them. This was about the sum of the statement made to the coroner's jury. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and Bohlen was adjudged to have acted in self-defense.

The name of the man killed was Lewis Roberts, a son of Levi Roberts, of Clover Bottom, in the county of Woodford. The party to which he belonged were not heard from after the occurrence, but it is surmised that they belonged to the organization known as the Ku-Klux. The political antecedents of the parties to the transaction are briefly as follows: Bohlen has always been a Democrat. Roberts was a Federal soldier, and was a Radical, and all of his people, so far as we can learn, are of the same political faith. The affair was unfortunate, and created a profound sensation in the community where it occurred, although the mystery that enveloped it, and the supposed connection of Roberts with the Ku Klux organization, made men a little cautious as to the manner in which they discovered it. —*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jordan Naylor, for several years past a resident of this city, but who has recently been living with his son-in-law, Mr. Milton Gregg, near Lowe's station, fell through the Railroad bridge over David's Fork, this side of the station, on Wednesday morning about daylight, and was instantly killed. He was in the habit of crossing the bridge every day, and had been frequently warned against doing so being a man 72 years old. —*Ibid.*

TEXAS CATTLE.—A drove, consisting of two or three hundred of these cattle, passed through the city Tuesday evening on their way, we suppose, to be pastured on one of our Blue Grass farms. They were so enervated by long and continuous travel and starvation, as to be almost unable to move, and their horns were so big and long that they could hardly hold their heads up. —*Ibid.*

THE NEGRO REVIVAL.—One of the most remarkable meetings we have known, has been going on at the African Methodist Church for more than two weeks. We have heard some wonderful stories of the manner in which the meetings are conducted, and the effect produced on the audience. We are told that the vast crowds that attend are sometimes so effected that they sway to and fro like the waves of the sea, and the shoutings and ravings are deafening and can be heard for a long distance on the still nights. We have it that one negro man has lost his life by the rupture of a blood vessel in his extravagant shoutings, and some of the women so blistered their hands by violent clapping that they can not use them for days. It is impossible to give any adequate description of this wonderful meeting, and the whole truth can not be realized until the meetings are attended. We are informed that up to last Sunday, seventy-six had professed religion. The meeting was commenced by the well-known colored preacher from Lexington, Rev. George Downing. —*Danville Ad.*

The residence of Dr. W. H. McKay, of this city, had a very narrow escape from destruction on Saturday night by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, which had been left burning, on the household retiring for the night. The noise of the explosion fortunately aroused the Doctor in time to extinguish the flames, which were rapidly spreading. Consumers of coal oil can not be too careful of the quality of their dangerous fluid they use for illuminating purposes. Cheap coal oil should be handled as cautiously as nitro glycerine or gunpowder. —*Owensboro Monitor.*

At Home.—Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe has just returned from Washington, where, it is said, he received an important foreign mission. We congratulate Col. Goodloe on his appointment and the new administration on its selection of so accomplished a gentleman to represent the interest of the government abroad. —*Lex. Gazette.*

INCENDIARISM.—In our last issue we noticed the destruction of the residence of Dr. Brown Young, of Jessamine, by fire. It turns out to have been the work of an incendiary. Dr. Y.'s loss is about \$10,000, \$4,000 of which was covered by insurance. —*Lexington Observer.*

ROBBERY.—Mr. Murphy, keeper of the toll gate on the Harrodsburg pike, had his smoke house broken open on Saturday night and robbed of bacon to the value of \$50. The same rascals also burrowed through the stone wall of the stable and abstracted ten hens therefrom. They got off safely with their plunder. No clue to their names or whereabouts as yet, but the police are making strenuous efforts to overhail them. —*Ibid.*

REMARKABLE.—We learn that a mare, the property of Mr. Jacob Emery of this county, recently gave birth to twins, one of them a mare colt and the other a horse colt. —*Ibid.*

FOUND.—Some heartless creature disposed of a negro baby last week, by throwing it into a pasture of Mr. Allison Ball on the Paris pike. When found, it was dead and the baby had been considerably mutilated by flies. An inquest was held by Coroner Dr. H. C. Hart, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts. —*Clark Democrat.*

PROLIFIC.—Mr. Newton Coons, living near Union, in this county, informs us that he has a ewe which gave birth, a few nights since, to four lambs, three of which are now living. —*Carlisle Mercury.*

We are glad to announce that there is not the shadow of a possibility of the removal of Dr. Chipley from the control of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. The new Board have looked into the management of the affairs of the Asylum and find that there is no room for objection to the way the business of it has been conducted. So passeth away this little tempest in a tempest. —*Lexington Statesman.*

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

LAND SALE.—Mr. Anderson, of Versailles, sold ninety acres of land near that town to James Alexander, Esq., for \$110 per acre. There were no improvements on the place. —*Lex. Gaz.*

HEMP AND GRAIN.—The demand for hemp has fallen off considerably since our last report. Manufacturers are not offering more than 90 per cent. and do not seem particularly anxious to buy at that. The corn market is quite brisk. H. H. Clelland reports purchasing 1,000 barrels at 30 per bbl. German and Canada spring barley, for seed, are selling well. No good wheat left in this section of country. —*Lex. Obs.*

SCOTT COUNTY.—The excessively disagreeable state of the weather on Monday prevented, in a great measure, both people and stock from attending County Court at Georgetown. But one lot of feeding was offered, and they brought 72 cents. Mules were very scarce and dull; yearlings, one drove, were bid to \$80, but withdrawn. No aged mules on the market. Quite a number of stallions and jacks were exhibited by their owners. A large fine jack sold for \$385. —*Ibid.*

SALE OF THOS. DOOLAN, DECKARD'S, STOCK AND CROCK.—Eight calves, \$30.00 per head; cows from \$32 to \$76.50; 3 number one mule colts at \$80.40; work mares from \$30 to \$180; horse colts, long yearlings, \$61 to \$80.50; heifers, year old past, \$28 to \$45; oats, 46 cents per dozen; 30 barrels of corn in the crib, \$3.80; Ford and Hutchison paid \$3.45 for the remainder of the corn; potatoes 63 cents per bushel. —*Par. Ken.*

E. B. BISHOP'S SALE.—The following were the prices realized at the great sale of E. B. Bishop last Thursday: Three hundred and fifteen acres of land sold at \$111.60 to H. M. Roeberry; 15 acres sold at \$125 to William Tarr. The Vernon place of 40 acres, with vineyard and orchard, sold at \$145 to S. L. Lillie; cows ranged from \$30 to \$143; cattle sold from 8 to 9 cents; shoats were sold at \$1.20 per cwt; sow and a litter of pigs sold at \$7.50; sow \$37. The paintings sold from \$20 to \$220. Aggregate amount of sales over \$50,000. —*Ibid.*

SHEEP.—O. A. Gilman bought of Green and Ashbrook 435 head of fat sheep, averaging 140 lbs., at \$600. —*Ibid.*

LAND SOLD.—Sam. Brooks sold an acre of ground with rock quarry, on Stoner, a half mile above town for \$400.

One hundred and ten acres of the Vernon or Dr. Dilly farm have been purchased of Cleaver's heirs by Jas. Talbot at \$60.

Noah Frazier sold his farm near Cynthiana

to Wm. C. Cook at \$100 per acre for 130 acres. —*Ibid.*

SALE.—We are indebted to our indefatigable friend, Samuel C. Stuart, auctioneer, for the following sales made by him last week, for Rachel Gist, in this county:

Horses sold from \$60 to \$150; cows at \$70 to \$111; calves \$37 per head; bacon, 24 cents per pound; corn in the crib brought \$2.55 per barrel; 300 acres of land rented at \$4.50 per acre. —*Clark Dem.*

LAND SALE.—W. M. Becker sold, as agent for W. D. Nicholas, to J. P. Herndon, last week, 102 acres of land, adjoining the farm of B. F. Vanmeter, in this county, for \$55 per acre. —*Ibid.*

REV. WM. M. PRATT sold, on Tuesday, 25 acres of land, near the city, on the Versailles pike, for \$225 per acre. There are no buildings on the land. —*Lex. States.*

MR. C. T. MESSICK sold his farm, on the Leestown road, containing about 140 acres, to Mr. Geo. M. Hall, for \$50,000. A first rate price. —*Ibid.*

EPHRAIM SMITH, of this county, sold his farm on last Monday, containing one hundred and some acres, to Frank Gelaspie, for \$65 per acre. —*Carl. Mer.*

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Admissible of Parol Evidence to Change Written Contracts—Statute of Frauds—Judgments cannot be attacked Collaterally.
Green v. Ball. J. From Henderson.

RESERVED.—HARDING, JUDGE.

Cooper's administrator sued Green for \$2,200, and for its payment to enforce the vendor's lien on two tracts of land which Cooper had sold, and by one deed conveyed to Green, one tract containing 100 acres, and the other 10 acres. Under a judgment in that suit the land was sold, and purchased by Mitchell, to whom it was conveyed. Mitchell sold, and conveyed the land to Ball, who brought this suit to eject Green, who had remained in possession.

Green answered that the sale and conveyance of the 10 acre tract was irregular, and also the judgment, because there was no lien reserved on the 10 acre tract, and that the judgment did not direct a sale of said tract; that Mitchell purchased the land at the execution sale under a special agreement with Green that Mitchell should purchase the land for the debt, but for the benefit of Green, and Green should have the land by paying the debt with interest. Mitchell's rights to operate as a mortgage in his favor; that in accordance with that agreement Green had paid Mitchell \$400, and desired to pay the balance, the land being worth twice the price paid by Mitchell, alleging fraud on the part of Mitchell and Ball, making Mitchell a party, and seeking a transfer to the equity docket. The court below refused to transfer the case to the equity docket and sustained a demurrer to the answer.

Held.—That the judgment was erroneous. If the judgments or final orders in the suit of Cooper's administrator against Green were erroneous they could not be assailed collaterally in this action.

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